

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Development for Destructive Purposes—Mitrailleuses, Unconquered and Needles—The London Standard of August 12 has the following suggestive article:—

In the present age every war seems to be characterized by the appearance of some new agent of destruction. The recent campaigns in Italy showed the progress of rifled cannon. The American struggle developed iron-clad monitors, and torpedoes. The war between France and Prussia established the reputation of the breech-loading rifle. Now comes the conflict between France and Prussia, in which the mitrailleuse has made itself notorious. But in the present it has a more important function and in order to test it the British Government has set on foot an extensive series of experiments at Shoeburyness.

The particular kind of mitrailleuse which we are trying is the Montigny, as approved by Major Foster. But we confess to a good deal of surprise at the name, "Montigny," being used for a new weapon. The nine-pounder breech loader for India, a muzzle-loader, has been made to deliver eleven rounds in ten minutes, while the Montigny on Thursday and Friday, never went beyond six. It was reported that the mitrailleuse could accomplish ten rounds per minute, whereas we find it does only three. Something is said about the Montigny not being properly adapted to the gun, whereby two sources of delay are occasioned. In the first place, the cartridges do not always go readily into the barrels, and in the next place the empty cases are not always effectually withdrawn. Therefore it cannot be said that the mitrailleuse is working with its maximum effect.

It is this—whether Major Foster's alterations have reduced the speed with which the machine can be fired, or whether the alterations in the breech-loading field gun should be made to fire at very nearly twice the rate of an apparatus in which machinery is designed to give the utmost rapidity to the discharge of bullets. Nor does the mitrailleuse transcend the field gun in the number of bullets which it throws in a given time. Six discharges of the mitrailleuse will send out only 100 bullets, while the field gun will send out 100 bullets, or about five times as many bullets as the mitrailleuse sends forth when fired at its present maximum of six times in the two minutes. It is the bullets of the field gun much lighter than those of the mitrailleuse. If the new machine were fired at the rate of ten volleys per minute it would only discharge 100 bullets, while the field gun from the Indian gun would propel 500 bullets. In the matter of range the field gun in all probability will be found to be superior, while the mitrailleuse will render the mitrailleuse powerless. What, then, can be said in favor of the new machine? It is far less wasteful of its bullets than the field gun firing shot. The average hit is a much higher percentage of hits than the field gun.

But our correspondent at Shoeburyness agrees the matter thus:—The Montigny was used to destroy the enemy, it would be more to the purpose to put 150 men hors de combat with a waste of eighty per cent. of bullets within four minutes than to bring down ninety volleys within the same time, at the highest economy of a few pounds of lead. It is fair to observe that the data employed in this argument are derived from experiments in which precision and not speed was the object. It may be taken an instance in which both precision and speed were required. Thus we find the Montigny firing six rounds in two minutes, comprising 22 bullets, giving 175 hits, while the 12-pounder breech-loader fired nine rounds, giving 124 bullets, of which only 166 hit the target. In this comparison the Montigny placed every eighth shot in the enemy's infantry hors de combat, and the field gun twenty-two cavalry or seventy-nine infantry. We therefore see the Montigny making nearly as many hits with 92 bullets as the 12-pounder field gun with 124 bullets, and the effect on troops is slightly in favor of the mitrailleuse. Moreover, this occurs despite the formidable cartridges which have plagued the new weapon at Shoeburyness. Could the speed of the Montigny be tripled, or even doubled, the results would be still more affected. It remains to be noticed that the Montigny is considerably less than half the weight of the Indian gun and can be fired by one-third the number of men, or at most by one-half. It also requires only one-third the number of horses. We may be allowed to ask, if the mitrailleuse be brought up to the weight of the Indian gun, will it be the relative merits of the two arms? If the barrels of the mitrailleuse continue the same in number we may have an increase in the number of rounds per minute, or if the caliber is increased we may have the number of barrels. If with one or the other of these advantages we couple increased speed, we shall see that the mitrailleuse will not be a marvelous power in modern warfare; in forming a judgment on this question very much depends on whether we compare the Montigny or Shoeburyness as being capable of a slight degree of improvement or of a development which shall greatly enhance its powers.

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.

How the French and Germans Depart Their—A Forbach (August 10) correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—

The heights taken by the French on the 3d are in Germany. The heights taken by the Germans on the 6th are in France, and both battles fought between Saarbrücken and Forbach were fought across the frontier, which is marked only on the high road by a milestone. Ever since the beginning of the war the troops have been passing in one unbroken stream through Saarbrücken towards Forbach and St. Avold. The soldiers of the Prussians are in the immediate neighborhood of Metz, and are counting the number of days that it will take them to get to Paris. But, in spite of their many marches, the Prussians are still a long distance from the French capital—I forget how many marches, and then there are obstacles in the way which may or may not prove formidable. The first person who is to be in the enemy's country was a discolored woman who sat moaning on the threshold of her ruined inn. I hope the state of this poor woman is not to be taken upon as typical of that of all France. As to the people of Forbach I can say nothing, they having for the most part left the town. The shops are shut, and the only persons who are to be seen are the Prussians, and there are no French, except prisoners under escort, to be seen in the streets.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

The Fortifications and How they are Managed—Paris is a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants. Writing under date of August 21, the Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"The capital is losing no time. A Committee of Defense and Fortification has been appointed, consisting of the Ministers of War and Public Works. M. Thiers may almost be said to belong to it, although his name does not figure in the list. The committee has the task of organizing which were so long deemed useless, the present Government is glad to listen to his advice and profit by his experience. If his predecessors had shown equal good sense, Paris would not now be in the painful necessity of preparing for a siege. The vanity and folly of the cabinet have rendered it almost dead, and it would have waited to fight Germany until it had received real provocation. Having so long endured the state of things established by the late Government, it might have borne it rather longer, until Bismarck, by further encroachments, gave them better cause to quarrel. That was the advice in their good time. M. Thiers, and France now bitterly explains its rejection. There, however, is the last man to think of past slights which the opportunity occurs to be useful to his country, and he has applied himself, with all the vigor and ardor of youth, to the question of the defense of the capital. In spite of his seventy-three years, he is out for hours before breakfast of a morning, driving round the fortifications with scientific men, and giving them the benefit of his suggestions. Everybody seems to work with a will. There was a good deal of work to do, but it is being got through space. Paris is becoming a great town—one of the strongest and best defended by far the largest fortress in existence. Its circle of encircling wall consists of ninety-six fronts, each front,

as many of your readers know, comprising two demilitarized and the intervening curtain. Now, to give you an idea of this, by the aid of comparison, the most remarkable fortresses in Europe, such as Metz, Strasbourg, Magdeburg, Mantua, have, if my memory serves me, each from twelve to sixteen fronts. This circle is armed, for the present, with 600 pieces of artillery, which is merely what is called the armament of security, and every doubtless, be augmented, supposing the exterior defenses to have been given before the enemy's fire and assaults. The sixteen external forts have each 100 guns, making in all 2700 pieces of heavy artillery, and there are a few hundred more in reserve. For every gun there is 1000 pounds of ammunition, which enormously exceeds the usual allowance. On the line of the forts, detachments of great strength are being constructed. The forts are manned by first-rate troops, artillerymen, and experienced gunners from the navy. The skill of these gunners in handling and pointing their pieces is said to be extraordinary. The report of the intended destruction of the Bois de Boulogne is contradicted, only a strip of it is to be sacrificed, and that will not be done until the moment. In addition to the defenses already enumerated, there will be an army outside of Paris, manœuvring and fighting under the guns of the forts, and covering the route of supplies. No doubt some felt of keeping open the communications with the south. As long as the forts are not taken there will be little danger for the city from the enemy's army. It is sanely anticipated that they could hold out for a very long time. The Parisians are believed to be ready to sacrifice anything to save their city. The Prussians, if they sat down before the place, could not invest it, and they would be at a great distance from their supplies. Should they try it, they would find every effort to receive them. It is supposed the Government of France would then be established elsewhere—perhaps in the city from the enemy's army. The Government of Paris would be, as now, in the hands of General Trochu, who has just issued two proclamations, one to the National Guard and other defenders of the capital, and the other to the army of Paris. The General is very happy in the composition of documents of this kind, which are remarkable for their brevity, energy, and for the absence of clap-trap and theatrical effects."

JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

The Rude Cemetery at North Elba. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser at St. Regis Lake writes:—"The mountains of the wilderness are as remarkable as the lakes. So taking special conveyance from Paul Smith's (St. Regis) and Martin (Lower Saranac), we determined to see them. There was no disappointment of expectation. You might bury all the famous White Mountains of New Hampshire and Green Mountains of Vermont among the Adirondacks and hardly find their graves. As Roquette is queen of the lakes, so Marcy is king of the mountains. He is the soul of the hills, holding his royal crest 5467 feet above the level of the sea. At around him tower mountains McAtyre (5183), Seward (5000), Martin (5066), White Face and Nippon (4890), and other peaks too many to mention. I counted in one view twenty-five summits. "It is in this wild region that you find the grave of John Brown. North Elba is a little cluster of five or six insignificant buildings. You stop near by, cut across lots on foot, and in ten minutes confront a small square plot enclosed by a board fence, within which lies a large rock some eight feet high, and in front of which is sodded one large grave. "On the broad top of this boulder is cut in deep letters the name 'John Brown, 1820.' The grave has in it five bodies, and the inscriptions upon the rude gray headstone are these:—On the front, 'In memory of Captain John Brown, who died in N. Y. Sep. 23, 1857, in the 37th year of his age. John Brown, born May 9, 1800; was executed at Charlestown Va., Dec. 2, 1859. Oliver Brown, killed at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 11, 1859. On the right side is this:—'In memory of Frederick, son of John and Blanche Brown; born Dec. 21, 1830, and murdered at Oawotamie, Kansas, Aug. 20, 1856, for his adherence to the cause of Freedom. Walter Brown, born Oct. 7, 1815, was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 11th, and died Oct. 19th, 1859.' The house which Mr. Brown built stands close to the grave, and is now a ruin. By means of Miss Kate Field a company was formed in New York some two years ago, which purchased and owns the place, a small part being retained by Mrs. Brown, who with her two youngest sons, resides now in California. The whole farm is rented for \$100 a year to a Mr. Lawrence. The place is much frequented by tourists, sometimes during the summer as many as six or eight teams coming daily. It was here that the fiery spirit burned and that brain conceived and worked out the daring projects which have since been carried out in this short time or is the marvellous history of our country for that brief period merely a dream? We sang 'John Brown, a hero, a martyr, a martyr, a martyr, but his soul is marching on,' and left. Let us hope that the greatest fault of the man was that he lived in advance of his age."

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, POOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, WALNUT BOARDING, RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHEIRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CHEAR BOX MAKERS' MATERIAL, WALNUT BOARDING, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. BILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BIRCH & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH STREET. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES—COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE PINE BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1 1/2 and 4x SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES, PLYWOOD LATH SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 531 1/2 No. 1715 RIDGE AVENUE, NORTH OF POPLAR ST.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Band-saw Balusters and Newel Posts, (913 M) A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

HARRISON GRAMBO, DEALERS IN WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., K. W. COMBER OF.

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds, FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering \$300,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82 1/2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transit, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS.

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue \$500,000, Of which a balance of only \$100,000 remains unpaid.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed. Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

COR. THIRD AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the United Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of \$1000, \$500, and \$100 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest, payable at the office of the United Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97 1/2, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Application may be made to Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by Act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISON GRAMBO, BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES. COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE. REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED.

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer \$1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in \$1000s, \$500s and \$200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities, No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. (713 M)

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE \$2,000,000 OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co's GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of \$1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., W. H. Newbold, Son & Aerssen, C. & H. Horie. 911 M

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESTNUT STs.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

SEPTEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us.

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STRAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—SHEPHERD & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDRERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders in quick dispatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above, and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and FALKNER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Supplies for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets, Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN, 137 1/2

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET STs

ROPE and TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. ALSO, WOOD SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 36 NORTH WHEAT ST.

AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL, 12

AUCTION SALES;

M. S. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 150 AND 164 S. S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Mirrors, Walnut Office Furniture, Fire-proof safes, fine Bedsteads, chairs, Glass and Sewing Machines, Stoves, Iron Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc., etc.